



THE USE OF THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE IN LIVY.

by

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THE USE OF THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE IN LIVY.

Introduction.

The present study was suggested by a treatise "L'Emploi du Participle Present Latin a L'Epoque Republicaine" by Dr. J. Marouzeau. The field of investigation chosen has been Livy, thus extending the inquiry beyond the writers of the Republican period. The Teubner text, edited by Mauritius Miller, year 1906, was used. The preface and the first five books, comprising 344 pages, have been covered. Every occurrence of the present participle has been noted with the exception of the words "parens" and "adulescens" which have become purely nominal in function. Statements made by the grammars and by Dr. Marouzeau are quoted in connection with the discussion to which they pertain. Any reference to Dr. Marouzeau applies to the "L'Emploi du Participle Present Latin a L'Epoque Republicaine." It has been the policy throughout to give examples in full wherever the number is sufficiently small to permit. Otherwise the examples are supplemented by references except in a few instances where even a complete list of references would be too lengthy. To avoid any uncertainty a definite statement, as to whether the examples or references are complete, accompanies each list.

For aid in translation of Dr. Marouzeau's paper, acknowledgment is due to Miss Lella B.V. Watson, Fellow in Romance Languages of the University of Kansas, and to Miss Francis Smith, graduate student in the same university; also to Miss Smith for the compilation of the table given on page 43.

Three uses of the present participle have been recognized; the adjective use, the substantive use, and the use of what is here termed the participle proper. Although the last is the ordinary and therefore the most important use of the participle, the adjectives and substantives will be discussed first in order that there may be no uncertainty with regard to what participles are excluded from the classification of participles proper.

ADJECTIVES.

A participle is a verbal adjective. As an adjective it is inflected to agree with its substantive; as a verb it expresses voice, it expresses relative time, it can govern a direct object or other complement of a finite verb. This defines the participle proper.

Participles sometimes lose their verbal force and become pure adjectives. In fact a few present participles always have the value of adjectives, e.g. *praesens*, *absens*, *potens*. But more often there is nothing in the

participle itself or in the structure of the sentence to indicate whether the participle is used as an adjective or as a participle:

mitte, qui --- urbem patentibus portis accipiant V,27,14.

Either an adjective or a participle may be used in the Ablative Absolute construction; either may be translated "the gates being open" or, more freely, "since the gates are open".

quasdam forma excellentes --- domos deferebant I,9,11.

"Excellentes" can be translated as an adjective, "certain women remarkable for beauty", or as a participle, "certain women excelling in beauty."

tenet fama --- lupam sitientem ex montibus--- cursum flexisse
I,4,6.

"A thirsting" wolf" is as natural a translation as "a wolf suffering from thirst," or "a wolf thirsting". For these it is necessary to find some criterion by which to distinguish participles from adjectives.

Marouzeau in speaking of the distinction between the use of the adjective and of the participle, says that it "rests ordinarily on the feeling of the reader. One can not decide without the context whether such a form as 'nocens' has the value of an adjective, 'guilty' or of a participle, 'one who is doing an injury'; whether it expresses action

or quality."

But the feeling of the reader, unless guided by some principle of distinction, is too unscientific to serve as a basis for distinction. Lane (Lat. Gram., 2282) says; "the present or perfect participle is often used as an adjective to express a permanent condition." Gildersleeve (Lat. Gram., 375, Note I.) under his treatment of the Genitive with verbalis, states that "the participle is transient, the adjectives permanent." Brugmann states, (Brugmann, "Kurze Vergl. Gr. d. Indogerm. Sprachen", paragraph 813) "the participle has in common with the adjective the fact that it is attributed to a substantive of the sentence, but it differs from it (the adjective) in that it stands at the same time in a more intimate relationship to the main action so that it appears to be attributed to its substantive only temporarily and in accordance with the action expressed by the sentence." This is virtually the same distinction as that stated by Lane or Gildersleeve.

In Marozeau's discussion of the adjective are several statements which show his conclusions as to the distinction between adjective and participle. On page 49, he says: "from the strictly grammatical point of view, the participle reveals its verbal function only through its power to receive a verbal object. With respect to the quality of the adjective, it reveals itself sometimes in certain changes of form, of construction, of meaning." And again on the following page, "the quality of the adjective

is distinguished especially thru the possibility of giving to the participle a construction purely nominal; viz. predicate construction (example; Mil. 806 etc. Tibi sum oboediens) or with a dependent in the Genitive (example; Hec. I 42, 'cupiens tui')." These distinctions, were they sufficiently inclusive, would make it possible to sharply define the adjective from the participle. But although the presence of a direct object does indicate a participial use, the absence of the object does not necessarily indicate an adjectival use. According to such a distinction all participles of intransitive verbs would be adjectives. Similarly certain constructions and certain meanings may indicate an adjective use but participial adjectives are found which exhibit neither these special constructions nor these special meanings.

A statement of Marouzeau's quoted above is significant; "one can not tell without the context whether such a form as 'nocens' has the value of an adjective --- or of a participle --- whether it expresses action or quality." To define the participle as an action-expressing word and the adjective as a quality-expressing, or descriptive, word would seem a logical distinction. Nor does it differ so much from the statement of Gildersleeve- "the participle is transient; the adjective permanent." as might at first appear. If the action expressed by the participle is permanent it tends to become condition; if habitual, characteristic or quality.

... micantesque fulsere gladii--- I,25,4.

---ingens multitudo facibus-ardentibus-conducens-IV,33,2.

I,46,2.

pueros in profluentem aquam mitti iubet--I,4,3.

---imminentes tumuli avertere mentes eorum- III,7,2.

II,33,7. IV,59,5.

This distinction is however incomplete as it stands. The participle may express state as well as action. If the state is merely temporary, e.g. "lupam sitientem", the participle has the value of a participle proper; if the state is permanent, e.g. "abundantes voluptates", it has the value of an adjective.

The distinction between adjective and participle employed in the present paper may be stated as follows: the participle denotes action or state which temporarily and under particular circumstances pertains to the substantive; the participle is therefore temporary; the adjective describes the substantive by designating a characteristic action a quality, a condition; the adjective is therefore permanent.

Immediately following a list of participial adjectives Marouzeau says (p.58): "one sees by the list which precedes that the participles destined to become adjectives are those

of verbs which ordinarily express a state." It is perhaps impracticable to place too much emphasis upon the difference between verbs which express action and verbs which express state. Nevertheless it is true that many participles used adjectively do belong to the latter class of verbs. This list does not include all participles belonging to verbs which express state. Participles expressing temporary state are classified under participles proper.

absens:

~~Tur~~nus Herodotus --- in absentem Tarquinium erat invectus
I, 50, 3.

Cn Julius consul aedem Apollinis absente collega--

dedicavit. IV, 29, 7, V, 32, 9., III, 9, 6., V, 25, 12., III, 46, 3.,

III, 44, 12., V, 46, 11., III, 9, 2., II, 35, 6., I, 54, 9., I, 51, 5.,

IV, 36, 3., IV, 36, 5., IV, 42, 1., IV, 48, 1.

abundans:

--- abundante multitudo freti subtracta subsidia mittunt
ad castra oppugnanda. II, 47, 4.

--- abundantes voluptates desiderium --- invexere. P

Praefatio 12.

is Ascanius --- abundante Lavini multitudo --- urbem--
reliquit --- I, 3, 3.

Veians multitudine abundans, qui --- castra Romana adgred-
erentur, --- circummisit. IV,18, 4.

--- Gallia adeo frugum hominumque fertilisfuit, ut abundans
multitudo vix regi videretur posse. V,34,2.

distans;

--- pulvisque ex distantibus locis ortus --- omnia
impleverat --- I,29,4.

-Bina castra hostium parvo --- spatio distantia
viderunt. IV, 27,3.

servitia, urbem ut incenderent distantibus locis
coniurarunt. IV,45,I.

--- urbs oppugnata est --- quam procul ab domo? quot terras,
quot maria distans? V,4,II.

egens:

inde paulum recreatus egens miles . II,25,5.

--- terra - ingenito umore egens vix ad perennes suffecit
ammes. IV,30,7. II,6,2, II,9,I. III,36,8. V,36,3.

discrepans:

ceterum in tam discrepanti editione ut Tubero et Macer
libros linteos auctores profitentur. IV,23,2.

excellens:

--- excellentibus ingeniis --- defuerit ars ---II,43,10.

--- ob excellens matronarum studium ---dedicata est die.

V,52,10. I,9,II. III,44,4.

florens:

inde Turmus Rutulique --- ad florentes opes Etruscorum---
confugiunt --- I,2,3.

--- florentem iam atque opulentam urbem --- reliquit.I,3,3.

patens:

--- planitiem --- ad explicandas utrimque acies satis
patentem,habebant. IV,27,4.

patentem cepere urbem. V,44,5., II,33,7., V,27,14., V,13,2.

V,34,8., V,41,4., V,41,7.

potens:

--- vir impiger ac divitiis potens Roman commigravit --I,34,I

demerendi beneficio tam potentem --- civitatem

numquam parem occasionem daturus deos. III,18,3. I,33,5.

I,35,4., I,54,4., II,I,I., II,34,9., II,53,3., III,19,3.,

IV,9,7., IV,58,10.

praepollens:

Ardeam Rutuli habebant, gens --- divitiis praepollens I,57,I.

Ambigatus is fuit virtute fortunaque --- praepollens V,34,2.

praesens:

peropportune ad praesentis quietum status bellum ---

sumptum. I,42,2.

sedemus domi --- praesenti pace lacti ---III,68,8.,

I,12,6., I,16,4., I,25,2., I,32,12., I,57,7., I,59,10.,

II,36,5., II,37,7., II,41,9., II,44,2., II,48,6., II,58,8.,

III,36,9., III,45,9., IV,6,2., IV,27,7., IV,36,2., III,38,12.

V,5,12., V,12,3., V,17,9., V,25,12., V,27,13.,

praevalens:

tum Volero, et praevalens ipse et adiuvantibus advocatis
repulso lictore --- se in turbam recipit---II,55,6.

--- haec nova, quibus iam pridem praevalentis populi vires
se ipsae conficiunt: Praefatio 4.

--- praevalens iuvenis Romanus senem --- ad suos transtulit
V,15,7.

oriens:

--- monebant, ne orientem morem pellendi reges inultum
simeret. II,9,2.

The participles of verbs of action are sometimes used
as adjectives. When so used they often denote the quality
which the action implies rather than the action itself.

audio - to hear, to listen, to Obey.

audiens - obedient..

interim Servio Tullio iubere populum dicto audientem esse.
I,41,5.

Meanwhile he ordered the people to be obedient to the
command of Servius Tullius.

--- tribuni --- pronuntiant placere consules senatui dicto
audientes esse. IV,26,9, V,3,8.

The tribunes announce that they wish the consuls to be obedient to the instruction of the senate.

contineo - to hold or keep together:

continens - continuous, uninterrupted, contiguous:

--- iam continens agmen migrantium impleverat vias ---
I,29,5.

Now a continual line of emigrants filled the streets.

timorique perpetuo ipsum malum continens fuit ---V,39,8.

The disaster itself followed close upon (was consequent upon) the perpetual fear of it. II,50,7. IV,22,5. V,34,6.

consentio- to agree, to consent:

consentiens - harmonious, unanimous:

--- secuti ex omni multitudine consentiens vox ratum nomen
imperiumque regi efficit. I,6,2.

The unanimous shout, coming from the whole multitude, ratified to the king his title and sovereignty.

--- consentiente clamore militum --- deterritus --- ab
abstinuit - V.47,10.

Deterred by the unanimous clamor of the soldiers, he refrained.

consto - to stand together, to stand firm:

constans - constant, firm:

in Fabio magis in bono non constans quam navum in malitia ingenium esse. III,41,8.

In Fabius there was a disposition rather inconstant in good deeds than active in evil deeds.

--- revertans - constanti vultu graduque --- ad suos rediit
V,46,3.

Coming back with firm countenance and gait, he returned to his friends. III,35,9. IV, 37,6.

insto - to stand in or upon a thing, to draw nigh, to approach:

instans - pressing, urgent, immediate, present.

fessus igitur malis praeteritis instantibusque --- in forum ad consules defertur. II,36,6.

Wearied therefore by disasters past and present he was carried into the forum by the consuls.

neglego - to neglect, to disregard:

neglegens - neglectful, careless.

Valerius consul --- in parvis rebus neglegens ultor gravem

se ad maiora vindicem servabat. II, II, 4.

Valerius the consul, a careless avenger in trifling matters, proved a severe avenger in more important affairs.

V,52,4. V,46,3.

noceo - to injure, to harm:

nocens - injurious, harmful, guilty:

universi deinde processere --- precibus plebem exposcentes,
unum sibi civem, unum senatorem, si innocentem absolvere
nolent, pro nocente donarent. II,35,5.

They proceeded in a body entreating the plebs that, if they were unwilling to admit as innocent, they would pardon as guilty one citizen, one senator.

oboedio - to follow one's advice, to obey:

oboediens - obedient.

orare tribunos, ut --- plebem oboedientem in re tam trepida
patribus praeberent. III,69,5.

They implored the tribunes to make the people obedient to the senate in so perilous a time. III,29~~3~~, V,3,8.

persevero - to persist, to ~~persevere~~:

perseverans - persistent:

Valerio, quod perseverantior in iis caedendis in fuga fuit,
triumphus --- decretum est. V, 31, 4.

A triumph was decreed to Valerius because he was more persistent in slaying them in their flight.

volo - to will, to wish:

volens - willing, voluntary, favorable:

pacem precibus exposcunt, uti volens propitiis suam semper
sospitet progeniem, I, 16, 3.

They implore his favor with prayers, that he may be always favorable and propitious to his people. III, 40, 4.

The participle of a verb of action, when used as an adjective, may express the action of its verb in what may be called figurative sense.

insequor - to follow, to follow after or upon a person

or thing:

insequens - following, succeeding:

insequens dies hostem in conspectum dedit--- III, 69, 9.

The following day brought the enemy into view.

---nocte insequenti--- maiorem caedem edidere--V,45,8.

They made on the following night still greater slaughter.

insequens annus tribunos militum consulari potestate

habuit.--IV,44,13.

The following year had military tribunes with consular powers

II,59,6. III,32,1. IV,47,8. IV,49,7. V,39,8. V,24,1.

V,18 3. V.36,10. IV,23,1.,IV,12,1. III,14,6. IV,30,12.

IV,43,8. IV,45,5. IV,49,1,III,2,1. III,10,5. IV,58,6.

IV,35,3.II,18,1. IV,35,1. V,8,1. IV,61,3.

Sequens and veniens are each used once with this same meaning.

Hi sequente anno --- legem celebrabant. III,31,2.

In the following year they frequently praised the law.

ea igitur pars rei publicae vicit nec in praesens modo,

sed in venientem etiam annum. II,42,7.

That part of the state therefore prevailed, not for the present only but likewise for the following year.

All participles classified as adjectives are included

in the examples and references given in the above discussion.

Some participles have become so completely adjectival as to be inflected in the comparative and superlative degrees. The examples are given in full.

Comparative degree:

--- placet pontifices flaminesque neglegentiores publicarum religionum esse, quam privatus in sollemni gentis fuerit? V,52,4.

Valerio, quod perseverantior in iis caedis in fuga fuit, triumphus --- decretum est. V,31,4.

--- imperia legum potentiora quam hominum peragam. II, I, I.
apud milites --- tanta caritate esse, ut non pater Tarquinus potentior --esset. I, 54, 4.

sed vis potentior fuit, IV, 9, 7.

iam praescentior res erat. II, 36, 5.

Superlative degree:

--- deiectisque honore --- deoibus Quinctiis --- et patruo suo

C. Claudio, constantissimo vivo in optimatum causa, ---

nequaquam splendore vitae pares decemviros creat --- III, 35, 9.

---tamquam constantissimae rei fortunae fretus --- omnia

IV,37,6

temere ac neglegenter egit ---duae potentissimae et maximae

finitimae gentes superatae sunt. II,53,3.

--- bellum cum finitimo populo et potentissimo parari --
IV,58,10.

There are three examples of a Genitive depending upon
a participial adjective.

--- Gallis --- religione motis, cuius haudquaquam negle-
gens gens est. V,46,3. V,52,4.

se,exquo sui potens fuerit, Romam ---commigrasse. I,35,4.

The following table serves as a summary of the parti-
ciples used as adjectives. The table includes participial
adjectives used substantively.

Word.	Adjective.	Substantive.
absens	16	0
abundans	5	0
ardens	2	0
audiens	3	0
animans	0	1
consentiens	2	0
constans	4	0
continens	5	0

Word.	Adjective.	Substantive.
confluens	0	2
distans	4	0
egens	6	I
excellens	4	0
florens	2	0
inminens	3	0
insequens	26	0
instans	I	0
discrepans	I	0
micans	I	0
neglegens	3	0
nocens	I	2
oboediens	3	I
patens	8	0
perseverans	I	0
praepollens	2	0
praesens	25	6
praevalens	3	0
pollens	I	0
potens	II	3
profluentem	I	0
oriens	I	0
quadrans	0	I
regens	0	I
sequens	0	I

Word.	Adjective.	Substantive.
vacans	0	I
veniens	I	0
volens	2	0
TOTAL	I49	I9

The above table shows that the adjectives number I49 and the substantive adjectives I9. These figures, while not perhaps surprisingly large, might, if judged by themselves, lead to a false estimate of the frequency of the adjective and substantive uses. In forming such an estimate, the following facts should be taken into consideration. Praesens is used 25 times as an adjective, or $16 \frac{2}{3}$ o/o of the total number; insequens is used 26 times or 17.5 o/o; absens is used 16 times or 11 o/o; potens is used 11 times or 7.5 o/o;. These four adjectives comprise $52 \frac{2}{3}$ o/o of the entire adjectival use. There are altogether only 31 different participles used adjectively. This means that each participial adjective is used an average of almost five times. Of the participles most often used as adjectives, praesens, absens, and potens are commonly used words; insequens, used as it always is with annus, dies, nox, is a word which one could expect to find frequently used in historical narrative; patens, used 8 times, is a word which would naturally be used in describing the situation of the city in the presence of an enemy; e.g.--per patentem portam, patentem cepere urbem,

patente collina porta.

Of the 19 participial adjectives used substantively, 6 are uses of praesens and 3 are uses of potens.

It must therefore be concluded that the use of the participle as adjective and substantive is not extensive since it is confined to relatively few words and the majority of these words moreover, either are commonly used in any literature or are natural in historical literature.

SUBSTANTIVES.

The participial adjective, like any other adjective, may be used substantively. Marouzeau (p. 63) in discussing the substantive says: "It is in the first place a type of exceptional formation which results from a sort of elipsis." The elided word may be either definite or indefinite.

An adjective may have been employed so frequently with a noun that the expression of the noun becomes unnecessary.

praesens for praesens tempus:

ea igitur pars rei publicae vicit nec in praesens modo sed in venientem etiam annum ----; II, 42,7.

The expression "in praesentia" is used with the same significance.

in praesentia omnia praeter, bellum omitti placere; III, 40,13.
II, 43,8; III, 7,5; III, 56,10.

confluentes for confluentes fluvii:

---- ad confluentis collacat castra; I, 27,4; IV, 17,12.

quadrans for quadrans as:

in consulis domum plebes quadrantes --- iactasse fertur;
III, 18,11.

The substantive participle may stand for an indefinite noun which it denotes by the expression of some essential and permanent quality.

egens:

---- parata, unde -- egentissimis largiretur; I, 47,12.

animans:

ea conluvia mixtorum omnis generis animantium et -- urbanos
et agrestem --- angebat --- III, 6,3.

nocens:

numquam deos ipsos admovere nocentibus manus; V, 11,16; II,5,9.

oboediens:

---- concurrunt ad eum legati tribunique monentes, ne ubique
experire vellet imperium, cuius vis omnis in consensu oboedien-
tium esset. II, 59,4.

praesens:

--- ut taedio praesentium consules duo tandem et status pristi-
nus rerum in desiderium veniant. III, 37,3.

potens:

leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse, salubriorem melioremque
inopi quam potenti --- II, 3,4. III, 37,8; III, 65,8.

regens:

---- multitudinem quoque, quae semper ferme regenti est simi-
lis, religionis iustae implevit --- V, 28,4.

vacans:

cognitio vacantium militiae munere post bellum differtur
IV, 26,12.

The examples and references given above include all occurrences of the substantive use of the participial adjective. These substantives are classified in the table of adjectives and substantives given at the close of the discussion of the adjective.

All substantive participles given thus far have acquired their substantive value by passing through the stage of the adjective. Like the adjective, they belong to verbs which express either state or, if action, action which permanently applies to the substantive. But the substantive adjective does not comprise the whole of the substantive use of the participle. Participles of verbs which express action pertaining to the substantive only temporarily and which are therefore never used as adjectives, are sometimes used substantively.

---- *spem ferentibus dabat* I, 4,4.

It gave hope to the bearers.

prima excepta a circumstantibus tela; II, 47,7.

The first weapons were intercepted by the bystanders.

---- *cum frumentum copiaeque aliae -- largius obsessis quam obsidentibus suppeterent;* V, 26,9.

Since corn and other supplies were possessed in greater abundance by the besieged than by the besiegers.

---- horror ingens spectantis perstringit; I, 25,4.

Such substantive participles represent a noun by denoting an action which characterizes it only temporarily.

This use of the substantive is likewise brought about by the ellipsis of the noun. The omission of the noun does not, however, necessarily imply a substantive use of the participle. The context will often show that the participle refers to a definite noun expressed elsewhere in the sentence, or even in a preceding sentence.

profiscentibus deinde indignatio oborta ---II, 37,9.

The context shows that "profiscentibus" applies to a definite word.

factoque senatus consulta, ut urbe excederent Volsci, praecones dimittuntur, qui omnes eos proficisci -- iuberent ----- ;

profiscentibus deinde indignatio oborta -----.

Manlio Veientes provincia evenit ----; indutiae in annos quadraginta petentibus datae ----

II, 54, 1.

inde pugna coepta et Faliscis intulit terrorem, trepidantesque eruptio --- facta avertit. V, 13,11.

plenaque hostium cuncta erant, et immitis caedes pariter fugientium ac resistentium ----- fuit. IV, 59,6.

No participle has been considered substantive for which a noun is expressed or is clearly implied in the context.

The following examples comprise a complete list of the second class of substantive participles i.e. those not developed from the adjective. They are arranged according to cases in the following order, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Ablative. The Nominative and Ablative Absolute are not represented.

Genitive:

---- amoliri tum deum dona ipsosque deos, sed colentium magis quam rapientium modo, coepere. V, 22,3.

More in the manner of worshippers than of plunderers.

~~-----~~ cum carmine triumphali et sollemnibus iocis comisantium modo currum secuti sunt. III, 29,5.

With triumphal song and with the customary jests after the manner of revellers.

concursum itaque ad curiam esse prensatasque exeuntium manus- -
IV, 60,1.

They seized the hands of those coming out.

tunc clamore, qualis ex insperato faventium solet, Romani adiuvant militem suum; I, 25,9.

With a shout, such as is usual of those encouraging after unhopd for success.

Romulus -- turba fugientium actus arma ad caelum tollens --
-- inquit ---- I, 12,4.

Romulus carried along by the crowd of fugitives.

---- quo ruere fugientium turbam videbat, pergit. IV, 34,2.
A crowd of fugitives.

tum Volero ----- ubi indignantium pro se acerrimus erat
clamor - se in turbam - recipit --- II, 55,6.

The shouts of those indignant in his behalf.

et legendium plerisque haud dubito quin primae origines ---
minus praebitura voluptatis ---;Praefatio, 4.

The majority of readers.

---- iam continens agmen migrantium impleverat vias ----
I, 29,4.

A continual line of emmigrants.

-- militantium adversarii estis -- ? V, 3,7.

Are you enemies of those in military service?

nunc de ipsa condicione dicere militantium libet. V.,4,1.
I now wish to speak of the condition of the soldiers.

paucos circumsessum dies deditur, nulla oppugnantium nova
vi -- II, 65,7.

With no additional force of the besiegers.

clamor omnia variis terrentium ac paventium vocibus mixto mulierum ac puerorum ploratu complet. V, 21, 11.

The clamor of various voices of the terrifying and the terrified.

---- maiestate petentium --- attoniti homines patricios omnes
--- creavere --- V, 14, 5.

Overcome by the dignity of the candidates.

---- multitudine etiam prosequentium tuente ad portam perrexit.
III, 48, 6.

The crowd of attendants protecting him.

motam - sede sua --- sequentis modo accepimus levem ac facilem tralatu fuisse ---- V, 22, 6.

In the manner of one following.

----- omnis expers curae, quae scribentis animum -- sollicitum
--- efficere posset. Praefatio 5.

The mind of a writer.

--- vaticinatis in modum cecinit ---- V, 15, 4.

In the manner of one prophesying.

Dative:

--- ita incurrisse -- ferunt, ut -- sisterent -- Sabinas legiones ferociter instantes cedentibus --- I, 37, 3.

Pressing hard on those withdrawing.

----- ipse magister equitum creatus exemplo fuit -- quam gratia

atque honos opportuniora interdum non cupientibus essent.
IV, 51, 6.

How much more attainable favor and honor were for those not desiring them.

-- cum circumsedentibus nuntiatum esset castra deserta esse -
ipsi ----- fugerunt. IV, 39, 7.

When it was announced to the besiegers.

--- rari aditus, conloquentibus difficiles, ad idus Maias rem
perduxere. III 36, 2.

Morose to those speaking with them.

--- locum, qui nunc saeptus descendentibus inter duos lucos
est, asylum aperit.

A place now enclosed to those going down between the two groves.

--- aera militantibus constituta sunt --- V., 3, 4.

Pay was established for the soldiers.

igitur exercitu diviso partim per finitimos popules praedari
placuit, partim obsidere arcem, ut obsidentibus frumentum pop-
ulatores agrorum praeberent. V. 43, 5.

So that the devastators of the country might supply corn to
the besiegers.

trepidatum in Etruria est --- exterritis -- Faliscis memoria
initi primo cum iis belli, quamquam rebellantibus non adfuer-
ant. IV, 23, 4.

Although they had not aided the rebels.

----quae augustissimae vestis est tensas ducentibus triumphantibusve, ea vestiti medio aedium --- sedere. V, 41, 2.

Clothed in the most magnificent garments which persons riding in triumph have.

Accusative:

---- a munientibus ad pugnantes introrsum versi vacuum noctem operi dedere; III, 28, 7.

Turning their attention from those fortifying to those fighting within.

Ablative:

---- vulnere accepto aegre ab circumstantibus ereptus et suorum animos turbavit et ferociores hostes fecit. III, 5, 7.

Rescued by the by-standers.

--- ereptus a circumstantibus fugiensque fidem plebis Romanae implorare ----- IV, 14, 4.

Rescued by the by-standers.

The substantive participle which has not developed from the adjective sometimes retains its verbal force to such an extent that it governs a direct object in the Accusative.

Genitive:

---- adiciendae multitudinis causa vetere consilio condentium urbes ---- locum --- asylum aperit. I, 8, 5.

In accordance with the ancient plan of the founders of cities.

longus post me ordo est idem petentium decus. II, 12, 10.

A long line of persons seeking the same honor.

---- vulgari cum privatis non tam properantis abire magistratu
quam viam ad continuandum magistratum quaerentis esse. III, 35, 6.

Not so much the conduct of one hastening to go out of office as
of one seeking a way to continue that office.

This example also shows the use of the complementary infinitive
with the substantive participle.

iam caput fieri libertatem repetentium --- III, 38, 10.

A head was now formed of those demanding back their liberty.

hic primo sensim temptantium animos sermo per totam civitatem
est datus --- II, 2, 4.

The conversation of persons sounding their sentiments.

--- equites procul visi --- tantam -- laetitiam facere, ut
clamor urbem pervaderet gratulantium (salvos victoresque redisse
equites) --- IV, 40, 2.

The shouts of those rejoicing that the horsemen had returned
safe and victorious.

The above is an example of the Accusative and infinitive depend-
ing on a substantive participle.

Dative:

caput humanum -- aperientibus fundamenta templi dicitur apparuisse. I, 55,5.

To those excavating the foundations of the temple.

--- idque omen pertinuisse postea eventu rem coniectantibus visum ad damnationem ipsius Camilli ---- V, 21, 16.

Those interpreting the affair from subsequent events.

---- quae augustissima vestis est tensas ducentibus - ea vestiti medio aedium -- sedere. V, 41, 2.

Clothed in the most magnificent garments which chariot drivers have.

consul - creatus T. Quinctius Capitolinus, minime opportunus vir novanti res ; IV, 13, 6.

A man not favorable for one undertaking a revolution.

M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit, ----- neque cederet secundum libertatem postulantibus vindicias ----- III, 44, 5.

To those who demanded her freedom.

Accusative:

---- ipse ad interpellantis poenam -- de tribunali decurrit.
IV, 50, 4.

To those interfering with the punishment.

Such examples show the impossibility of absolutely distinguishing between the substantive participle and the

participle proper. Strictly speaking, the former has lost entirely its verbal value and has come to perform the function of a noun, i.e. to designate a person or thing; while the latter retains its verbal value in that it expresses action and may govern a direct object. But here are participles which combine the function of noun and of verb. One may well be in doubt as to their proper classification. In the present paper they have been classified as substantives since they are used in the place of nouns, a function which the normal participle does not perform.

This classification is not without precedent of authority. Marouzeau in his discussion of the substantive participle says: "In these various uses the participle loses so little its verbal value that it is capable of having an object: Div. II, 54, 112: hoc --- est --- adhibentis diligentiam Nep., 1, 3: Graeca lingua loquentes = the men of Greek speech." Lane (Lat. Gram. 2290) includes among his examples of the substantive participle one of the same type: "in constituentibus rem publicam; Br. 45, among the founders of a state."

The following table summarizes the use of those substantive participles not developed from the adjective. The substantives developed from the adjective are included in the table for the purpose of showing the number used in each case.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	Abl.Abs.	Total
Developed from Adjective	0	7	4	8	0	0	19
Not Developed from Adjective	0	27	16	3	4	0	50
No Object, No Modifier	0	18	9	1	4	0	32
No Object	0	20	11	2	4	0	37
With Object	0	5	5	1	0	0	11
With Acc. and Inf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
With Complementary Inf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
With Prepositional Phrase	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
With Adverb	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
With Ablative	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Before leaving the discussion of the substantive something should be said in regard to its use in the Nominative. The grammars usually state that it ^{is} not commonly used in that case. Lane (2290) : "The present participle is rarely a substantive in the Nominative and Ablative singular, but often in the other cases." Roby (Lat. Gram. Bk. IV. 1075) Use of Participles as Substantives: "This is rare in Nominative, infrequent in other cases, singular Masculine and Feminine except in certain words, e.g. amans, sapiens, adulescens, ---". Hale (Hale and Buck L. Gram. 250,1,a): Substantive Uses of the Adjective and Participle: "In the singular the Masculine (or Feminine) of the Participle is freely used in any case except

the Nominative and Vocative."

Marouzeau (p.69) makes a statement which would seem to refute the statements of the grammars so far as they apply to the substantive use of the adjective: "The process which consists in making substantive the participle of a verb of action is not employed in the Nominative." The statement which follows this restricts the use in earlier writers and does not apply here. It is the ~~third~~ statement which is significant: "Neither the one or the other of these restrictions is applicable to the substantive adjective. *intellegens* = an intelligent man. *praesentes* = the persons present." Since the use of the substantive adjective in the field covered by the present paper is confined to 19 examples, a conclusion as to its use in the Nominative is hardly justified. It can, however, be stated no one of these 19 examples is in the Nominative.

None of the 50 examples of substantive participles not developed from the adjective are in the Nominative. Lane's statement that "the present participle is rarely a substantive in the Ablative singular" is in harmony with the use in Livy. In the first class of substantive participles there are no examples in the Ablative; in the second class, the 4 Ablative examples are all in the singular. In support of Roby's statement that the use of substantive participles is "infrequent in other cases, singular Masculine and Feminine" it can be said that of the 19 substantive participles of the first class, only 4, -1 in the Genitive, 2 in the Dative, 1 in the Accusative, - are

in the singular; of the 50 substantives of the second class, only 6, 5 in the Genitive, 1 in the Dative, - are in the Singular. The use of the present participle in Livy in the Nominative and in the oblique cases of the singular is in agreement with the statements of the grammars.

This concludes the discussion of the substantive. The participles classified under adjectives and substantives are excluded from classification of participles proper.

PARTICIPLES PROPER.

There remains to be considered the use of the participle proper, in which the verb retains its verbal force.

The participles have been classified according to case and to dependencies. The latter term includes: direct object, object implied, other uses of the Accusative, a dependent Dative, Ablative, or Locative, substantive clauses, other clauses, Accusative and infinitive, complementary infinitive, prepositional phrases, adverbs, and supine. Upon this classification the following table has been based. Since the great majority of the participles in the Ablative appear in the Ablative Absolute construction, the Ablative Absolute has been classified separately from the Ablative.

TABLE OF PARTICIPLES PROPER.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	Abl.	Abs.	Total
Total of Examples	353	60	86	197	9	202		907
Number without Dependents	46	16	26	50	2	76		216
Number with Dependents	307	44	60	147	7	126		691
Direct Object	166	19	33	63	2	49		332
Object Implied	2	0	2	2	0	0		6
Other Accusatives	4	0	0	3	1	0		8
Dative	28	2	0	8	0	2		40
Ablative	45	8	6	20	0	6		85
Locative	0	0	0	0	0	4		4
Substantive Clause	20	4	7	1	1	8		41
Other Clauses	3	1	0	2	0	5		11
Accusative and Infinitive	40	5	3	6	1	16		71
Complementary Infinitive	3	0	0	3	0	1		7
Prepositional Phrase	69	11	10	42	3	23		158
Adverb	49	8	12	33	1	51		154
Supine	0	0	0	0	0	1		1
Total of Dependents	429	58	73	183	9	166		918

This table necessarily involves some duplication.

A single participle often has two or more dependencies of different kind.

A direct object and a dative:

--- rerum molem --- populo ostentantes --- IV, 54,4.

---- malum minantem militibus IV, 49,14.

A direct object and an ablative:

--- augentem bello Romanum imperium --- II, 6,2.

---urbis --- magnitudinem suam - ultima clade indicantis ---
V, 22,8.

An accusative and infinitive and an adverb:

--- facile patiente dictatore conferendo vires spem universae
victoriae --- suos praecipere IV, 27,5.

---- M. Sextio --- legem agrariam ferenti, simul, Bolas quoque
ut mitterentur coloni, laturum se dicenti -----IV, 49, 11.

A substantive clause and a direct object:

--- ubi signa, ubi arma essent, singulos rogicans ---- II, 59,10

---- rogitantium - viros natosque, cui se fato darent, ---
V, 40,3.

A prepositional phrase and an adverb:

- ab omni parte effuse sequentibus-Romanis ---IV, 18,8.

---- Segnius ob id ipsum consulibus resistentibus --- V,29,3

Other combinations of dependencies of the participle might be cited but these are sufficient to show that duplication exists.

A participle may have two or more dependencies of the same kind.

Two direct objects or two Ablatives:

----bellum quiete, quietem bello in vicem eludentes II, 48,6.

Two prepositional phrases:

---- superque carpentum cum magno clangore volitans -----
I, 34,8.

Two adverbs:

--- turbam trepidantium huc atque illuc --- III,60,10.

In such an instance the two direct objects, or the two Ablatives, or the two prepositional phrases or the two adverbs are counted as one. There is, however, one exception. The two objects involved in the double Accusative can not correctly be regarded as a double occurrence of the object and hence be classified as one. The double Accusative has, accordingly, been counted twice under direct object. There is only one example of the double Accusative.

Romanus odio accensus impium Fide natum, praedonem Veientem,
ruptores indutiarum, ---- perfidos socios, imbelles hostes
compellans --- odium explet. IV, 32,12.

Each division of the table will be taken up in the order in which it occurs.

Total Number of Present Participles.

The present participle, exclusive of adjectives and substantives, occurs 907 times. This, for the 344 pages of Teubner text covered, is an average 2.63 participles to a page.

Present Participles without Dependencies.

The participle occurs more often with a dependent than without. Only 216, or 24%, of the total number of 907 have no dependents. The number and per cent of present participles without dependents in each case is as follows: Nominative, 46 - 12%; Genitive, 16 - 27%; Dative, 26 - 30%; Accusative, 50 - 25%; Ablative, 2 - 23%; Ablative Absolute, 76 - 38%.

Direct Object.

Direct object signifies any word object, e.g. a noun.

---- referentes castra IV, 17,11.

----pacem - exposcentium virorum mulierumque turba --- III,5,14.

----precantibus opem militibus ---- IV, 58,3.

an adjective used substantively:

cuncta experientes ---- V, 14,2.

---- bona referentes ----- II,3,6.

---- sua cognoscentibus Latinis atque Herniciis ---- IV, 29,4.

An interrogative pronoun:

quid-quaerentes ---- I, 1,8.

---- quid petentes ---- I, 22,6.

a reflexive pronoun:

---- ostentantem deinde se in prima exulum acie ---- II,20,1.

inclinante deinde se fortuna ----- IV, 55,4.

---- nusquam se aequo certamine committentes ---- III,42,4.

Of 907 present participles, 332 or 36.5% have direct objects. This use of the participle with a direct object holds for every case. Of participles in the Nominative, 166 or 47% govern direct object; of 60 in the Genitive, 19 or 31.5%; of 86 in the Dative, 33 or 38.5%; of 197 in the Accusative, 63 or 32%; of 9 in the Ablative, 2 or 22.5%; of 202 in the Ablative Absolute, 49 or 24.5%.

These figures will have greater value if compared with a table derived from Dr. Marouzeau's discussion of the transitive constructions of the present participle. The figures are complete only for those authors whose names are marked by

the asterisk. W.O. indicates word object and C.O., clause object, i.e. any substantive clause, including Accusative and infinitive and indirect question. The figures for Livy have been added to the table. The Ablative and Ablative Absolute are here necessarily classified together.

Nom.		Gen.		Dat.		Acc.		Abl.		Total		Total
Author	W.O.C.O.	W.O.C.O.	W.O.C.O.	W.O.C.O.	W.O.C.O.	W.O.C.O.	W.O.C.O.	W.O.C.O.	W.O.C.O.	W.O.C.O.	W.O.C.O.	
Plautus *	8 7			1 0		0 0				9 7		16
Cato	Never uses a word object.											
Terence *	22 6					4 1		0 1		26 8		34
Varro	8 10			1 0		8 0				17 10		27
Sallust	34 19	0 0		12 3		10 1		4 0		60 23		83
Caesar *	9 0			5				2 1		16 1		17
{Caesar's * Imitators	18 0			3 0		2 0		8 2		31 2		33
Nepos *	30 28			1 0		3 0		1 0		35 28		63
Cicero	43 3	6 2		4 2		22 3		1 4		76 14		90
Lucretius *	125 11	0 0		1 0		4 1		6 0		136 12		148
Catullus	97 5			1 0		7 0		2 0		107 5		112
Livy	166 60	19 9		33 10		63 7		51 26		332 112		444

In drawing conclusions from this table it must be remembered that only five books of Livy are included in the classification. But even with this limitation, the present participle in Livy shows development with respect to the governing of a word ^{or} clause object. Not only is there an increase in the number of participles with objects, but each case is better

represented. Of the authors for which complete estimates are given, Plautus, Terence, Caesar, the imitators of Caesar, and Nepos, have no object governed by a participle in the Genitive. Lucretius has one. Livy has 28 objects governed by Genitive participles. Almost as great an increase in objects is found in the Dative, Ablative, and Accusative. It is only fair, however, to state that the per cent of present participles in the oblique cases is in Plautus 40%, in Terence 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, in Nepos 28 $\frac{4}{7}$ %, in Lucretius 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ %, and in Livy 61%.

Object Implied.

In a few examples the object of the main verb may also serve as the object of the participle. In such an instance the participle is said to have an implied object. The list of examples is complete. There are 6 present participles which have implied objects.

Nominative:

stricto itaque gladio simul verbis increpans transfigit puellam. I, 26,3.

Therefore drawing his sword and at the same time chiding her with words, he pierced her through.

~~Veientes~~ agrū quoque Romanorum populantes inierunt. II,43,1.

The Veientes also entered the Roman territory, laying it waste.

There are no examples in the Genitive.

Dative:

-Romani et res repetiverant - et neganti Albano bellum --
indixerant. I, 22, 5.

The Romans had sought restitution and when the Albans refused it had declared war.

invenietis omnia prospera evenisse sequentibus deos, adversa
spernentibus. V, 51, 5.

You will find that everything resulted favorably for (us) when following the gods, and unfavorably when neglecting them.

The implied object is here not the object of the main verb but the object of another participle.

Accusative:

----latrones ---- Remum cepisse, captum regi Amulio tradidisse ultro accusantes. I, 5, 3.

The robbers captured Remus and gave him over when captured to Amulius the king, in addition accusing him.

----Numam ignarum urbis non petentem in regnum ultro accitum.
I, 35, 3.

Numa, unacquainted with the city, was called to the throne, although not seeking it.

"Regnum" although the object of a preposition instead of the main verb, is nevertheless clearly implied with "Petentem".

Ablative: No example.

Ablative Absolute: No example.

Other Accusatives.

Aside from the direct object, there are two constructions of the Accusative depending upon the present participle: the Accusative of limit of motion and the Accusative of extent, including duration of time and extent of space. Accusatives used as objects of prepositions are classified under prepositional phrases. There are 8 examples of dependents of the present participle classified as "other Accusatives" - 4 depending upon Nominative participles, 3 upon Accusative participles, 1 upon an Ablative participle. A complete list of examples is given.

Accusative of limit of motion:

Nominative:

---Romam rediens ab nuntio uxoris erat conventus. I,58,6.

discessere socii pro triste nuntio tristiores domum reportantes --- III,6,6.

Romam -- venientes procul speciem hostium praebuere. III,18,4

Accusative:

decedentem Romam --- legati -- adeunt. II,25,6.

hos --- domum se recipientis Romanus consul --- occidit. III,23,5

decedentem domum cum favore ac laudibus prosecuti sunt.

II, 31, 11.

Accusative of extent.

Nominative:

diem de die prospectans, ecquod auxilium appareret, postremo
---- vel dedi vel redimi se --- iussit ----. V, 48, 7.

Ablative:

spectavere furcis duodenos ab terra spectacula alta sustin-
entibus pedes. I, 35, 9.

Dative.

There are 40 Datives depending on the present participle. Of these 28 are used with Nominative participles, 2 with the Genitive participles, 8 with Accusative participles, 2 with Ablative Absolute participles. The Dative with the participle appears in two constructions, indirect object and Dative of reference. There are 35 examples of the indirect object, and 5 examples of the Dative of reference. A complete list of examples and references is given.

Indirect object.

Nominative:

adulescentes nobiles stabant nihil cedentes viatori. II, 56, 11

inter se quoque gratificantes ducibus clamabant. III, 27, 8.

---- abiit minitans patriae --- II, 35, 6.

I,2,3; I,33,8; II,13,11; II,30,6; II,65,3; III,3,3; IV,20,2;
II,49,4; III,51,9; III,57,2; III,66,5; IV,18,1; IV,18,8;
IV,21,4; IV,25,9; IV,42,5; V,25,3; V,29,6; V,40,1; V,36,8;
V,46,8.

Genitive::

---plena omnia templa Romanorum matrum grates dis agentium
erant. V,23,3.

Dative: No examples.

Accusative:

auctores fuisse tam liberi populi suffragii Icilius accipio
--- multarum - rerum molem -- populo ostentantes--- IV,54,4.

--- ita incurrisse ab lateribus ferunt ut - sisterent --

Sabinas legiones ferociter instantes cedentibus --- I,373.
II,65,4; III,62,6; II,59,2; IV,49,14; V,11,14; V,16,8.

Ablative: No examples.

Ablative absolute:

iam plebs ----- ne tribuniciū quidem auxilium cedentibus--
appellationē decemviris quaerebat. III,34,8.

---- adventante fatali urbi clade legati ab Clusinis veniunt
----- V,33,1.

Dative of reference:

Nominative:

---- legati, rebus suis timentes --- adeunt. II,25,6.

huic tam pacatae profectioni ab urbe regis -- abhorrens
mos traditus ab antiquis -- manet --- II,14,1.

--- Appius vitae metuens in domum se ---- recepit. III,49,5.

--- legati ab Ardea veniunt --- auxilium - eversae urbi
implorantes. IV,9,1.

Genitive:

vadit inde in primum aditum pontis insignisque inter con-
specta cedentium pugnae terga --- II,10,5.

There are no examples in the other cases.

Ablative.

Ablative signifies only those constructions not gov-
erned by a preposition. All Ablatives governed by preposi-
tions are classified under prepositional phrases.

The ablative is used 85 times with the present partici-
ple: 45 times in the Nominative, 8 in the Genitive, 6 in the
Dative, 20 in the Accusative, not at all in the Ablative and
6 times in the Ablative Absolute. The number is too large
to permit a complete list of examples and references.

The Ablative is used in various constructions. The
examples given are for illustration and are not complete.

Ablative of means:

L. Siccium --- tribunorum creandorum - mentiones -- sermon-
ibus occultis serentem - ad locum castris capiendum mittunt.
III,43,2.

hic Veiorum occasus fuit, urbis -- magnitu - dinem suam
vel ultima clade indicantis ---- V,22,8.

Genucius morte honesta temeritatem luens ----- cedit;
V, 18,8.

Ablative of manner:

nec cessabant Sabini --- instare rogitantes quid latro-
cinii modo procursantes ---- tererent tempus --- III,61,13.

equitem clara increpans voce ----- redire in proelium iubet ;
I, 27,8.

---- exercitusque novus paucis cohortibus veterum militum
voluntate sequentibus manserit ad decimum lapidem. III,69,8.

Ablative of cause:

Fabius deinde, ad crescentem tumultum iam metu seditionis
collega concedente --- "ego istos ---- posse vincere scio";
II,45,12.

duplicique victoria ovantem Romulum Hersilia coniunx ---
orat ut parentibus earum det veniam ---- I,11,2.

defectus -- aquarum --- stragem siti pecorum morientem
dedit; Iv, 30,8.

Ablative of separation:

--- insectatione abstinens consulum -- accusationem Appi
--- exorsus ---- II,56,7.

abeuntes magistratu Cn. Genucius tribunus plebis arripuit.
II,54,2.

Ablative of place in or at which:

is cum ----- eum --- volitantem tota acie cognosset, "hic-
ne est" inquit "ruptor foederis" ----- IV, 19,2.

ibi ei carpento sedenti --- aquila -- pilleum aufert ---
I, 34,8.

Ablative of specification:

Romani -- vigentes corporibus, facile adepti fessos et castra
-- ceperunt ----- II,30,14.

Ablative of accompaniment:

----- agmine prope quadringentorum hominum veniens --
conspectus est ----- III,50,3.

Locative.

The Locative is used only four times with the present
participle and always with the Ablative Absolute.

---- criminandi Servi apud patres crescendique in curia sibi
occasionem datam ratus est, --- domi uxore Tullia inquietum
animum stimulante. I,46,2.

---- quem Servio Tullio regnante Romae --- iuvenum aemulanti-
um studia coetus habuisse constat. I,18,2.

inter haec bella manente discordia domi consules T. Numicius
Priscus A. Verginius facti. II,63,1.

Prisco Tarquinio Romae regnante Celtarum -- penes Bituriges
summa imperii fuit. V,34,1.

Substantive Clauses.

The clauses classified as substantive are: ne clauses with verbs of desire, 6; ut clauses with verbs of desire, 9; ne clauses with verbs of fearing, 3; indirect questions, 19; direct quotations, 4. Of these 20 depend upon Nominative participles, 4 upon Genitive participles, 7 upon Dative, 1 upon Accusative, 1 upon Ablative and 8 upon Ablative Absolute. The total number of substantive clauses is 41. The examples are given in full.

Ne clauses of desire.

Nominative:

tum Sabinae mulieres --- ausae se inter tela volantia inferre
---- hinc patras hinc viros orantes (ne se sanguine nefando
soceri generique respergerent, ne parricidio macularent
partus suos) ----- I, 13, 2.

--- concurrunt ad eum legati tribunique monentes, (ne ubique
experire vellet imperium, cuius vis omnis in consensu oboedi-
entium esset.) II, 59, 4.

Genitive: No examples.

Dative: No examples.

Accusative:

precantemque -- (ne se fessum labore ac vulneribus tenerent)
---- dimiserunt. IV, 41, 7.

Ablative: No examples .

Ablative Absolute:

cum pars maior insequentis anni -- certaminibus extracta
esset, -- tribunis -- interregem interpellantibus, (ne
senatus consultum de comitiis consularibus faceret) post-
remo L. Papirius Mugilanus -- interrex -- ~~memorabat~~ ---
IV, 43, 8.

~~plebs~~ --- reos condemnat --- Verginio deprecante,
(ne infelicior domi quam militiae esset.) V, 12, 1.

eaque causa fuit nonabdicandae -- dictaturae senatu obse-
crante, (ne rem publicam in incerto relinqueret statu.)
IV, 49, 9.

Ut clauses of desire.

Nominative:

---- petens precibus, (ut contra intueri fas esset) ---
inquit ---- I, 16, 7.

tum ad equites dictator advolat obtestans, (ut fesso iam
pedite descendant ex equis et pugnam capessant). II, 20, 10
poscentes (ut confestim inde ad castra hostium duceret) --
nihil poenae recusabant ---- V, 28, 9.

One clause of the same type in which the ut is not expressed:
universi deinde processere --- precibus plebem exposcentes,
(unum sibi civem, unum senatorem --- donarent). II, 35, 5.

Genitive:

negare vulgo milites se ad contionem ituros, ---exaudire
voces postulantium, (ut castra ex Volsco agro moveantur)
II, 59,5.

---- C. Claudii --- oratio fuit --- orantis --- (ut civilis
potius societatis, in qua natus essent quam foederis nefar-
ie icti cum collegis meminisset) III, 40,2.

Dative:

---- postulantibusque Capenatibus ac Faliscis, (ut Veios com-
muni animo consilioque, omnes Etruriae populi ex obsidione
eriperent,) responsum est --- V, 17,6.

Accusative: No examples.

Ablative: No Examples.

Ablative Absolute:

(facere) ut vellent permittentibus cunctis mox redituros
se legati -- adfirmant. III, 54,1.

The ut which is merely formal, is here omitted.

---- agitantibus tribunis plebem --- (ut relictis ruinis
in urbem paratam Veios transmigrarent) in contionem -- escen-
dit --- V, 50,8.

Ne clauses with verbs of fearing:

Nominative:

---- timens consul, (ne postmodum privato sibi eadem illa

--- acciderent) abdicavit se consulatu---- II, 2,10.

dein metuens, (ne) si consulum iniussu et ignaris omnibus
iret (forte, deprehensus --- retraheretur ut transfuga) ---
senatum adit. II, 12,4.

consul metuens, (ne nimis instando renovaret certamen) signum
receptui dedit. II, 64,7.

There are no examples for the other cases of the participle.

Indirect Questions.

Nominative:

----(ubi signa, ubi arma essent) singulos rogitans -- milites
--- signiferos --- percussit. II, 59,10.

---- coniecere in eum oculos, mirantes, (quid sibi vellet)
III, 35,5.

prosecuntur coniuges liberique, (cuinam se relinquerent in
ea urbe) --- miserabiliter rogitantes. III, 52,4.

nec cessabant Sabini--- lacescere atque instare rogitantes
(quid latrocinii modo procursantes pauci recurrentesque
tererent tempus et in multa proelia parvaque carperent summam
unius belli?) III, 61,13.

prensantesque veteranos stipendia cuiusque --- numerabant,
(quid iam integri esset in corpore loci ad nova vulnera ac-

cipienda, quid super sanguinis, quod dari pro re publica posset) rogitantes. Iv, 58,13.

---- discurrunt mirantes, (quidnam id esset) quod --- velut repentino icti furore ---- currerent ad muros. V.21,7.

flamen interim Quirinalis virginesque Vestales --- (quae sacrorum secum ferenda, quae --- relinquenda essent) consultantes, --- optimum ducunt ---- V., 40,7.

~~Capitolinus~~ Capitolinus exercitus --- diem ex die prospectans, (ecquod auxilium ab dictatore appareret) ---- vel dedi vel redimi se --- iussit. V, 48,7.

Genitive:

clamor inde -- populi, mirantium, (quid rei esset) I, 41,1.

--- muliebris fletus et concursatio incerta --- rogitantium
--- viros natosque, (cui se fato darent) nihil -- mali relinquabant. V, 40,3.

Dative:

---- roganti Mettio, (ex foedere icto quid imperaret,) imperat Tullus --- I, 26,1.

sciscitantibus, (unde ille habitus, unde deformitas) -- ait se --- aes alienum fecisse. II, 23,5.

quaerentibus, (quid rei esset) flens diu vocem non misit:
III, 50,4.

---- interroganti tribuno (cur plebeium ~~consulem~~ fieri non
oporteret,) ---- respondit ---IV, 6,1.

---- sciscitantibus, (quidnam id esset) quod de lacu Albano
docuisset, respondit --- V, 15,8.

Accusative: No examples.

Ablative:

a plerisque rogitantibus dimissi, (ecquod feminis quoque asy-
lum aperuissent) I, 9,5.

Ablative Absolute:

---- multisque sciscitantibus, (cuinam eam ferrent) identidem
--- Talassio ferri clamitatum. I, 9,12.

---- quaerentibus legatis, (quae postulata plebis essent)
---- ea postulavit ---- III, 53,3.

((quodnam id ius esset) agrum a possessoribus petere ---

Romanis quaerentibus et (quid in Etruria rei Gallis esset)
---- ad arma discurritur ---- VV 36,5.

Direct Quotations.

Nominative:

nec procul iam a porta -- erat clamitans (vicinus perfidos
hospites, imbelles hostes; iam sciunt longe aliud esse vir-
gines rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris.") I, 12,8.

tum Volero --- se in turbam-recipient clamitans "(provoco et fidem plebis imploro)" II, 55,6.

----- rogitansque ("satin salve?") togam - proferre uxorem Raciliam iubet. III, 26,9.

Genitive: No examples.

Dative:

---- quaerentique viro ("satin salve?") --- inquit --- I, 58,7

Accusative: No examples.

Ablative: No examples.

Ablative Absolute: No examples.

Other Clauses with Finite Verbs.

All clauses not substantive are classified under the heading "other clauses". These include 4 purpose clauses, 1 result clause, 2 temporal clauses, 3 causal clauses, and 1 conditional clause, - a total of 11 clauses. Three depend upon participles in the Nominative, one upon a participle in the Genitive, two upon participles in the Accusative, and five upon participles in the Ablative Absolute. The list of examples is complete.

Purpose clauses.

Nominative:

equitem clara increpans voce, (ut hostes exaudirent) redire

in proelium iubet. I, 27,8.

Accusative:

vim parantem, (ne iudicio se committeret) vi coercitum esse.
IV, 15,2.

Ablative Absolute:

parumper silentium et quies fuit --- dictatore -- respectante
(ut extemplo proelium committeret,) si ab auguribus ---- toll-
eretur signum. IV, 18,6.

---- ex Latio voluntariis confluentibus, (ut in parte praedae
essent) maturum iam videbatur repeti patriam eripique ---V,46,4

Causal clauses.

Genitive:

---- contiones seditiosae tribunorum plebis fuerant obiurgan-
tium multitudinem, (quod ---- in aeterno se ipsa teneret servi-
tio) ---- IV, 35,5.

Ablative Absolute:

----Q. Servilio Prisco, (quod no degenerasset ab stirpe Claudia)
conlaudante iuvenem negotium datur, ut -- ad intercessionem
perlicerent. IV, 48,10.

--- nec prohibente ullo nec vocante, (quia quod utile obsessis
----, id parum humanum erat.) V, 40,4.

Temporal clauses.

Accusative:

---- indignum videbatur populum Romanum servientem, (cum sub

regibus esset) nullo bello nec ab hostibus ullis obsessum
esse, liberum eundem populum ab - Etruscis obideri --- II, 12, 2

Ablative Absolute:

numquam desitum interim turbari comitia interpellantibus
tribunis plebis, (donec convenisset prius) ut maior pars tri-
bunorum militum ex plebe crearetur. V, 17, 5.

Conditional.

Nominative:

---- legati Aurunci senatum adeunt, (ni decedatur Volsco
agro) bellum indicientis. II, 26, 4.

Result.

Nominative:

legati ab Ardea Romam venerunt ita de iniuria querentes
(ut, si demeretur ea, in foedere atque amicitia mansuros re-
stituere agro appareret.) IV, 7, 4.

Accusative and Infinitive.

The Accusative and infinitive is used 71 times with
the present participle: 40 times with the Nominative, 5 with
the Genitive, 3 with the Dative, 6 with the Accusative, once
with the Ablative, and 16 times with the Ablative Absolute.

The list of examples and references is complete.

Nominative:

quo repulso tum vero (indignum facinus esse) clamitantes --
devolant de tribunali --- II, 29, 3.

patres (satis superque gratuiti furoris in multitudine credentes esse) largitiones temeritatisque invitamenta horrebant.
II, 42,6.

adsentiebantur multi (pulsatos se) querentes ---- III, 11,13.

--- (victos timeri increpans hostes) praesidia portis imposuit. III, 3,5.

Romani (civilem esse clamorem atque auxilium adesse) inter se gratulantes --- territant hostem. III, 28,4.

Turnus - -- (praelatum sibi advenam) aegre patiens simul Aeneae Latinoque bellum intulerat. I, 2,1.

---- instabant --- sperantes (idem certamen animorum adversus Appium habiturum exercitum Romanum) quod adversus Fabium consulem habuisset. II, 59,1.

I, 6,1; I,23,4; I,34,3; I,49,1; II,28,9; II,31,5; II,47,3;
II,56,13; II,60,3; II,64,6; II,64,8; III,1,3; III,12,9;
III,40,9; III,43,6; III,51,13; III,65,6; III,68,8; III, 70,5;
III,72,1; IV,21,4; IV,26,10; IV,42,4; IV,53,10; IV,54,8; IV,
55,2; IV,59,9; V,2,3; V,8,5; V,8,10; V,11,2; V,26,5; V,46,3.

Genitive:

----equitum clamor (exire iubentium) instabat I,29,4.

auctoritas viri moverat adfirmantis ----- (concilium plebis non impediturum) III,18,6.

ludibrioque erant minae tribuni denuntiantis (se dilectum impediturum) ----- IV, 12,5.

vocem haruspiciis dicentis, (qui eius hostiae exta prosecuisset, ei victoriam dari) exauditam -- movisse Romanos milites ----- V, 21,8.

inde fabulae adiectum est vocem quoque dicentis (velle) auditam V, 22,6.

Dative:

-- nuntiantibus Hernicis (in finos suos transcendisse hostis) impigre promissum auxilium.

III, 8,4.

----M. Sextio tribuno plebis --- Bolas quoque ut mitterentur coloni, (laturum se) dicenti (--dignum enim esse, qui armis cepissent, eorum urbem agrumque Bolanum esse) -- -- inquit --- IV, 49,11.

----patribus --- cura erat quippe (non communicatum modo cum plebe, sed prope amissum cernentibus summum imperium.) V,14,1.

Accusative:

--- flamines bigis curru -- vehi iussit manuque ad digitos usque involuta rem divinam facere, significantes (fidem tutandam sedemque eius etiam in dexteris sacratam esse.) I, 21,4.

L. Valerium Potitum proditum memoriae est --- (proditurum se ad plebem) denuntiantem tumultum excivisse. III, 39,2.

---- ad Valerium, negantem (se privato reticere) lictorem accedere iussit. III, 41,3.

cum -- eum -- consules -- vociferantemque (prodi publicam causam) submoveri iussissent, tribunos appellat. III, 71,4.

--- arma poni iubet, fatentes (victos se esse) imperio parere
IV, 10,3.

huius generis orationes---incitavere quosdam ad petendum tribunatum militum, alium (alia de commodis plebis laturum se in magistratu) profitentem. IV, 36,1.

Ablative:

nulla -- ab armis quies dabatur a bellicoso rege, (salubriora etiam credente militiae quam domi iuvenum corpora esse) ---
I, 31,5.

Ablative Absolute:

---- exercitus ----- vel dedi vel redimi se --- iussit
iactantibus non obscure Gallis (haud magna mercede se adduci posse) ut obsidionem relinquant. V, 48,7.

posteroque die, iam militibus (castra urbemque se oppugnatur-
os) fremetibus, ni copia pugnae fiat, utrimque acies---
prodedunt. IV, 18,3.

---- prohibentibus tribunis (patricios coire ad prodendum interregem) -----postremo L. Papirius Mugilanus proditus interrex ----- memorabat ----- IV, 43,8.

ibi prolatae in annum res -- Veiente populo querente (eandem qua Fidenae deletae sint, imminere Veis fortunam) IV, 25,8.

tum Tarquinius necessitate -- cogente (ultima audere) -----

arripit Servium ---- I, 48,3.

I, 26,9; I, 28,5; II, 29,6; III,24,5; III,52,2; IV,31,3; IV,53,5; IV, 53,6; IV, 50,3; IV,27,5; IV,60,1.

Complementary Infinitive.

The complementary infinitive is used 7 times with the present participle; 3 times with the Nominative, 3 with the Accusative, and once with the Ablative Absolute. All the examples are given.

Nominative:

--- dictator --- in pace aliquid operis edere, quod monumentum esset dictaturae, cupiens censuram minuere parat --- IV, 24,3.

timens sciscitari --- scribam pro rege obtruncat. II, 12,7.

--- exonerare praegravante turba regnum cupiens -- sororis filios -- missurum se esse in quas -- sedes ostendit. V, 34,3.

Accusative:

--- senatus consulto eos ab re publica remotos esse et recusantes abdicare se magistratu -- ab collegis coercitus esse ----- V, 11,11.

dicere deinde incipientem primores civitatis circumsistunt ---- II, 2,8.

---- cupientem militem discurrere ad praedam --- ad portam ducit ---- IV, 34,2.

Ablative Absolute:

deerat, qui daret responsum nullodum certo duce nec satis audentibus singulis invidiae se offerre. III, 50,3.

Prepositional Phrases.

There are 158 prepositional phrases modifying the present participle. 69 modify Nominative participles; 11 modify Genitive participles; 10 modify Dative participles; 42 modify Accusative participles; 3 modify Ablative participles; 23 modify participles in the Ablative Absolute. To give the examples in full would occupy too much space. A few are given to represent the different relations expressed.

cum saucio consule revertentem -- III, 5, 10.

---- inter - eos -- Mamilium noscitans --- II, 20, 8.

--- ad id -- ambientes ---- II, 3, 6.

--- bellum Latinum gliscens iam per aliquot annos ----- II, 19, 2

---- pro re publica dimicans ---- II, 7, 8.

famem quoque ex pestilentia --- timentes ---- IV, 25, 4.

---- aliquarum navium concursum in maius -- celebrantes ----
IV, 34, 7.

has spes cogitationesque secum portantes ---- I, 34, 10.

--- praedam prae se agentes --- III, 66, 6.

- in religionem vertentes comitia --- V, 14,2.
- vastationem agrorum per contumeliam -- ostentantes.
III, 66,5.
- plebem ad repetendam libertatem creandosque tribunos
plebis adhortantes. III,50,13.
- perseverantem sub iudicii tempus --- IV, 44,7.
- undique ex tota urbe procipientium se ex privato ---
II,24,7.
- Fidenatium ---- consulentium de caede --- IV, 17,4.
- concursu pastorum trepidantium circa advenam ----
I, 7,9.
- tantae ad inritum cadentis spei --- II, 6,1.
- C. Claudii --- orantis per sui fratris parentisque eius
manes --- III, 40,2.
- crescente in dies grege iuvenum --- I, 4,9.
- incaritate civium nihil spei reponenti --- I,49,4.
- cedentibus in vicem appellationi decemviris --- III,34,8.

Adverbs.

There are 154 adverbs which modify present participles. The number modifying each case of the participle is as follows: Nominative 49, Genitive,8, Dative 12, Accusative 33, Ablative 1, Ablative Absolute 51. The examples given are

for illustration only and are not complete.

Adverbs of manner;

--- clam mussitantes --- I, 50,3.

--- acriter dimicans --- III,5,6.

---- sedulo tempus terrenis --- III,46,7.

-- eum -- neglegentius euntem --- V, 28,7.

-- prohibentibus minaciter decemviris --- III,39,2.

----aperte petentium -- tribunorum -- III,64,8.

--- effuse sequentibus -- Romanis -- IV,8,8.

Adverbs of degree:

--- vix cohaerentem - aciem --- V, 38,2.

--- parum abhorrens IV, 44,11.

---- seditionem -- prope erumpentem --- II,63,2.

tantum superantibus aliis ---- III,16,4.

---- saepe vidente --- III,12,3.

- his animis coalescentium in dies magis duorum populorum

----- I, 2,5.

Adverbs of place:

ibi ambulans ----- I, 54,6.

quid hic stantibus spei est? IV, 28,4.

-- turbam trepidantium huc atque illuc --- III,60,10.

metu extrinsecus imminentis belli --- II,33,6.

--- undique ex tota urbe procipientium ---- II,24,7.

quaerentibus utrimque ratio initur --- I,23,10.

Adverbs of time:

--- nunc resistentia --- IV, 37,11.

---- semper exoriens -- III,16,4.

--- cavillans interdum --- II,58,9.

--- dissidentis primo mores --- Praefatio 9.

postremo iam fato - urgente --- V, 22,8.

conticiscente deinde tumultu --- II,55,10.

--- simul --- dicenti --- IV, 49,11.

Negative adverbs:

---- P. Licinium Calvum --- non petentem creant --- V,18,1.

--- haud dubitans --- I,64,8.

--- gloria necdum se vertente --- II,7,8.

-- nequiquam reclamantibus tribunis --- III,18,7.

--- nusquam se --- committentes --- III,42,4.

Supine.

There is one occurrence of the Accusative of the supine depending on a present participle. The example is in the Ablative Absolute.

L. Icilius tribunus plebis tulit ad populum de triumpho consulum multis dissuasum prodeuntibus ---- III, 63, 8.

This completes the formal explanation of the table. The statistics show that the present participle in Livy is of frequent occurrence. It is moreover freely used in any case and with any complement or modifier which is used with the finite verb.

The present participle is often employed in the place of a clause. In a few instances this use is so pronounced that a subordinate conjunction is used with the participle. There are only 8 examples, distributed as follows: 2 with the Nominative, 2 with the Dative, 2 with the Accusative, 2 with the Ablative Absolute.

Three different conjunctions are used: quasi, velut, quippe. All the examples are given.

Nominative:

tunc Mucius quasi remunerans meritum --- inquit --- II, 12, 15.

hic cum constitisset eminens inter alios, velut omnes dictaturas consulatusque gerens in voce ac viribus suis --- III, 11, 17

Dative:

Volsci --- cum se velut stupentibus metu intulissent Romanis --

--- II,30,13.

--- patribus -- belli cura erat quippe non communicatum modo cum plebe, sed prope amissum cernentibus summum imperium.
V, 14,1.

Accusative:

--- velut desidentis primo mores sequatur animo ---Praefatio 9

--- Verginium consulem in contionibus velut vaticinantem audiebat ---- II,41,5.

Ablative Absolute:

et cum velut inter pugnae fugaeque consilium trepidante equitatu pedes quoque referret gradum--- I, 14,3.

--- velut haud dubie clade imminente instituisse filio, ut milites scriberet et arma pararet. IV,46,4.

The statistics given in the table have a bearing upon certain disputed points concerning the use of the present participle.

First, the frequency of the Nominative participle. Dr. Marouzeau (p. 22) says:"There is a common rule to the effect that the Latin present participle is rarely employed in the Nominative singular. On the contrary from Plautus to Cicero, the participle attaches itself more often to the subject than to the object of the sentence." The writer has found no statement in the grammars to this effect except

with regard to the substantive participle. The grammatical statements relating to the substantive are given above under the discussion of substantives. Nutting, however, (Prose Comp ft. note, 28) makes the statement that "The present participle is to be rarely employed in the Nominative Singular".

Dr. Marouzeau is correct in denying that the use of the present participle in the Nominative singular is rare. In the first five books of Livy the Nominative is used 353 times in a total of 907 present participles. Moreover, of these 353 Nominative participles 182 are in the Nominative Singular. It must therefore be concluded that, so far at least as the use in Livy is concerned, the present participle is frequently used in the Nominative singular.

The predominance of the Nominative participles is shown by the following figures which give the number of present participles in each case: Nominative 353, Genitive 60, Dative 86, Accusative 197, Ablative 9, Ablative Absolute 202, total 907. But although the Nominative participles predominate, each of the oblique cases is well represented. Of the total number of present participles, 61% are in the oblique cases. For comparison with the use in Livy, are given Marouzeau's statistics for the authors of whom he has made a complete study. These figures were taken from his discussion of the "Relation of the Participle with the Main Verb" (page 22, f.f.)

Author	% Agreeing with Subject	% Agreeing with Other Cases.
Plautus	60	40
Terence	87-	13 +
Varro	66 2/3	33 1/3
Sallust	71 3/7	28 4/7
Catullus	89	11
Nepos	71 3/7	28 4/7
Lucretius	83 1/3	16 2/3
Livy	39	61

By its more frequent occurrence in the oblique cases, the present participle in Livy shows an extension, a development of use.

Marouzeau (p.33) states that "Only Sallust employs the participle in the oblique cases modified by an adverb or a conjunction". However, true it may be for Marouzeau's own field that the present participle does not occur with an adverb or conjunction, it is not true for Livy. There are 8 adverbs used with Genitive participles, 12 with Dative participles, 33 with Accusative participles, 1 with the Ablative participle, 51 with Ablative Absolute: a total of 105, adverbs modifying present participles in the oblique cases. The adverb is used 49 times with Nominative participles, making a total, for all cases of 154 adverbs. 68% of the adverbs are used with participles in the oblique cases.

The use of the conjunction with the present participle is rare. There are only 8 examples in the entire field. But of these 8 conjunctions, 6 are used with the present participle in the oblique cases :- two with the Dative, 2 with the Accusative, and 2 with the Ablative Absolute.

Accusative of Present Participle after Verbs of Perception.

The use of the Accusative of the present participle after verbs of perception is worthy of consideration. The Accusative and infinitive is likewise used in this construction and the distinction between the two usages is somewhat difficult to define. Marouzeau (p. 41) says: "Without doubt one must be very subtle to discover a difference between the two constructions in Mil., 242-245:-

---- si illic concriminatus sit ---

---- eam vidisse hic cum alieno

osculari, eam

Arguam vidisse apud te ---

Cum suo amatore amplexantem atque
osculantem.

But in general the participle expresses simple an attitude which one notes almost indifferently. Bac., 968 : Sed Priamum astantem eccum ante portam video. while the infinitive expresses a fact the statement of which is essential.

Bac., 292 : Quoniam vident nos stare, occeperunt quoniam stamus.

- "quoniam nos stamus= since we do not move".

But this distinction is not valid. Note the force of the participle in the examples which follow.

--- quid, qui nos videre abeuntes -- existimasse putatis --

--- II,38,4.

--- cohorti suae ---- dat signum, ut quem suorum fugientem viderint, pro hoste habeant. II,20,5.

--- "huncine" aiebat, "quem modo decoratum ovantemque victoria incedentem vidistis, Quirites, eum sub furca vinctum inter verbera et cruciatus videre potestis? I,26,10.

---- turpi fuga petit castra nec ante restitit, quam signa inferentem Volscum munimentis vidit ----- II,59,2.

is cum ad impetum Tolumni --- trepidantes Romanas videret---
-- inquit ----- IV, 19,2.

expectate, dum consul aut dictator fiat, quem privatum viribus et audacia regnantem videtis. III,11,13.

In no one of these examples is the participle used "to express an attitude which one notes almost indifferently." Quite ^{to} the contrary; it is used to state a fact of essential import. For instance in the first example, the emphasis is placed not upon the object "nos", but upon the action in which the object is engaged. Omit the participle "abeuntes"

and the sentence loses its force. The same can be said in regard to the participle in each of the other examples.

One more example may be given.

vidisse autem se --- consulem in prima acie pugnantem, adhortantem, inter signa Romana telaque hostium versantem. IV, 41,4.

The Romans have just suffered a defeat at the hands of the Volscans. A tribune, Caius Julius, attempts to place the responsibility for the defeat upon the consul Sempronius and calls upon Tempanius, a Roman knight, to speak. But Tempanius defends Sempronius and the sentence above is a part of the defense. He had himself seen Sempronius fighting in the front of the line, encouraging his men, and engaged among the Roman ensigns and the weapons of the enemy. Certainly it must be admitted that the action expressed by "pugnantem", "adhortantem", and "versantem" is essential.

Gildersleeve (Lat Gram. 536) states that the participle is used with verbs of perception and representation to express the actual condition of the object of the perception or representation. Again in treating of the Accusative and infinitive (527 Remark 1) he divides verbs of sentiendi into two classes: those of actual perception and those of intellectual perception. With the first of these classes he believes the participle is regularly used. Kühner (Lat. Gram. 137) expresses the same opinion: "The participle is employed in a

predicative sense for the completion of a verbal concept. This is the case with verbs of seeing, hearing and the like. when they are used of direct perception". Again (127) in connection with his discussion of the Accusative and infinitive: "The verbs videre, audire and some others, when they are used of direct mental perception, are often associated with the Accusative and a predicative present participle in order to express the condition in which the object is perceived".

This distinction stands the test of application. An examination of the remaining examples together with those given above, shows that the participle does express direct perception.

hos agmine venientes T. Herminius legatus conspicatus ---- cum hostium duce proelium iniit ---- II, 20, 8.

iam aliquantum spatii --- aufugerat, cum respiciens videt magnis intervallis sequentes; I, 25, 8.

---- M. Valerius --- conspicatus -- Tarquinium ostentantem se in prima exulum acie --- subdit calcaria equo et Tarquinium ---- petit II, 20, 1.

saepe ----- Verginium consulem in contionibus velut vaticinantem audiebat ----- II, 41, 5.

~~Lucetiam~~ Lucetiam haud quaquam ut regias nurus, quas in convivio luxuque cum aequalibus viderant tempus terentes, sed

nocte sera deditam lanae ---- inveniunt. I,57,9.

recipit extemplo animum pedestris acies, postquam iuventutis
procures --- secum partem periculi sustinentes vidit. II,20,11

cum -- mulier -- prope mortem imminentem videret, tum Tarquin-
ius fateri amorem ---- I,58,3.

P. Volumnius -- vidit cadentem III,18,8.

nec suo ille redeuntes persequendi studio --- vidit. III,5,6.

--- corpus Sicciumque in medio iacentem armatum omnibus in
eum versis corporibus videre ---- ab suis interfectum memor
antes rettulere corpus. III,43,6.

---- auditis inquit "Quirites, sicut servis malum minan-
tem militibus?" Iv, 49,14.

illos repeterent animos Quirites, quos --- habuissent cum

---- incidentem portis exercitum viderint ---- V, 41,8.

----intuebantur in aedium vestibulis sedentes viros ---

V. 41,8.

Viderant eos milites Romani vagantes per agros et -- prae-
dam prae se agentis --- V.,45,5.

The conclusion must therefore be that Marouzeau is in-
correct in stating that the participle denotes simply an atti-
tude which one notes almost indifferently", and that Gilder-
sleeve and Kuhner are correct in stating that the participle

is used with verbs of perception when they denote direct or actual as opposed to intellectual perception. Indeed Marouzeau himself practically admits this distinction. In the conclusion of his discussion of the participle with verbs of perception (p.46) he says: "the participle continues to be employed, without doubt due to the distinction which it establishes, as for "facere", between two meanings of the introductory verb, "videre"= to see or to perceive; audire= to hear, or to hear said that".

Range of words in Participial Use.

Several things have tended to prove that the present participle in Livy has a freedom of use, both as to frequency and as to variety. It is used 149 times as an adjective, 69 times as a substantive, 907 times as participle proper,--a total of 1125 times. Of the participles proper, although the Nominative participles are the most numerous, 61% are in the oblique cases, 76% have at least one dependent; 36.5 % have direct objects; in addition to the direct object and not including object implied, there are 11 different types of dependents.

But before a conclusion be drawn from these facts, some inquiry should be made as to the range of words included in the participial use. In the adjective use, it has been shown that the participle is limited to comparatively few words,-- 31 in fact, and that 4 words comprise $52 \frac{2}{3} \%$ of the total number of occurrences. In order to ascertain whether a similar condition exists in the use of the participle proper, a classifica-

has been made on the basis of the different words used. The table which follows shows the result of this classification. The table covers all uses of the participle,-adjective, substantive, participle proper. Words used only once are not included.

Word	Participle	Adjective	Substantive	Total
audiens	1	3	0	4
arguens	2	0	0	2
ardens	3	2	0	5
appellans	5	0	0	5
antecedens	2	0	0	2
agitans	5	0	0	5
accusans	3	0	0	3
adveniens	5	0	0	5
adversans	3	0	0	3
adprobans	6	0	0	6
agens	13	0	0	13
adiuvans	2	0	0	2
adhorans	4	0	0	4
adfirmans	5	0	0	5
abhorrens	2	0	0	2
abiens	8	0	0	8
absens	0	16	0	16
abundans	0	5	0	5
cadans	2	0	0	2
capessans	2	0	0	2
castigans	2	0	0	2
cavillans	2	0	0	2
cedens	5	0	1	6

Word	Participle	Adjective	Substantive	Total
cernens	9	0	0	9
circumferens	2	0	0	2
circumspectans	3	0	0	3
ciens	3	0	0	3
circumstans	4	0	3	7
clamitans	7	0	0	7
cogens	3	0	0	3
comitans	2	0	0	2
concedens	3	0	0	3
concitans	2	0	0	2
congruens	3	0	0	3
consentiens	1	2	0	3
constans	0	4	0	4
continens	0	5	0	5
credens	4	0	0	4
crescens	6	0	0	6
cunctans	3	0	0	3
cupiens	3	0	1	4
confluens	1	0	2	3
decernens	3	0	0	3
decedens	3	0	0	3
defendens	2	0	0	2
deficiens	3	0	0	3
denuntians	2	0	0	2
conveniens	2	0	0	2

Word	Participle	Adjective	Substantive	Total
deprecans	2	0	0	2
descendens	2	0	1	3
detractans	2	0	0	2
dicens	3	0	0	3
dictitans	7	0	0	7
dimicans	5	0	0	5
disceptans	2	0	0	2
dormiens	2	0	0	2
distans	0	4	0	4
ducens	1	0	1	2
egens	0	6	1	7
eludens	4	0	0	4
eminens	3	0	0	3
erumpens	2	0	0	2
execrans	2	0	0	2
exsultans	3	0	0	3
experiens	2	0	0	2
exposcens	2	0	0	2
exprobans	2	0	0	2
excellens	0	4	0	4
fatens	2	0	0	2
favens	2	0	1	3
ferens	6	0	1	7

Word	Participle	Adjective	Substantive	Total
fidens	5	0	0	5
fluctuans	2	0	0	2
fluitans	2	0	0	2
fraudens	2	0	0	2
fugiens	15	0	2	17
florens	0	2	0	2
gerens	10	0	0	10
giscens	2	0	0	2
gratificans	2	0	0	2
gratulans	4	0	1	5
habens	10	0	0	10
haerens	2	0	0	2
iens	2	0	0	2
iacens	7	0	0	7
iactans	2	0	0	2
ignorans	2	0	0	2
incedens	2	0	0	2
incidens	2	0	0	2
increpans	8	0	0	8
incursans	3	0	0	3
indignans	1	0	1	2
inferens	3	0	0	3
ingrediens	3	0	0	3
ingruens	3	0	0	3

Words	Participle	Adjective	Substantive	Total
inminens	12	3	0	15
inplorans	4	0	0	4
insidiens	2	0	0	2
insequens	0	26	0	26
instans	2	1	0	3
interpellans	2	0	1	3
intuens	7	0	0	7
inveniens	2	0	0	2
invocans	3	0	0	3
iubens	4	0	0	4
labens	4	0	0	4
legens	1	0	1	2
manens	80	0	0	8
memorans	5	0	0	5
metuens	5	0	0	5
militans	1	0	3	4
minitans	3	0	0	3
minans	3	0	0	3
mirans	3	0	0	3
movens	2	0	0	2
negans	2	0	0	2
neglegens	0	3	0	3
nocens	0	1	2	3
novans	1	0	1	2
obiurgans	2	0	0	2
oboediens	0	3	1	4

Word	Participle	Adjective	Substantive	Total
obsecrans	2	0	0	2
obsidens	1	0	2	3
obtestans	3	0	0	3
obtinens	3	0	0	3
ostentans	6	0	0	6
orans	4	0	0	4
oriens	1	1	0	2
ovans	8	0	0	8
palans	3	0	0	3
patiens	3	0	0	3
pavens	4	0	1	5
patens	0	8	0	8
permittens	2	0	0	2
perseverans	1	1	0	2
petens	17	0	2	19
populans	3	0	0	3
portans	3	0	0	3
poscens	2	0	0	2
postulans	3	0	1	4
potens	0	11	3	14
praeiens	3	0	0	3
prateriens	2	0	0	2
praepollens	0	2	0	2
prasens	0	25	6	31

Word	Participle	Adjective	Substantive	Total
praevalens	0	3	0	3
precans	2	0	0	2
prensans	2	0	0	2
proficiscens	3	0	0	3
prohibens	4	0	0	4
prosequens	1	0	1	2
pugnans	3	0	1	4
quaerens	12	0	1	13
querens	8	0	0	8
quiescens	2	0	0	2
rebellans	1	0	1	2
regnans	9	0	0	9
referens	8	0	0	8
resistens	5	0	0	5
repetens	7	0	1	8
reclamans	3	0	0	3
retinens	2	0	0	2
recusans	2	0	0	2
rediens	4	0	0	4
retractans	2	0	0	2
rogitans	8	0	0	8
revertens	3	0	0	3
respectans	2	0	0	2
sciscitans	3	0	0	3
sedens	8	0	0	8
sequens	13	1	1	15

Word	Participle	Adjective	Substantive	Total
serens	2	0	0	2
significans	2	0	0	2
spectans	2	0	1	3
sperans	2	0	0	2
stans	5	0	0	5
stupens	5	0	0	5
subiens	2	0	0	2
submovens	2	0	0	2
sustinens	6	0	0	6
superans	4	0	0	4
stimulans	3	0	0	3
trepidans	8	0	0	8
triumphans	15	0	1	16
timens	7	0	0	7
tenens	7	0	0	7
tumultans	2	0	0	2
tollens	3	0	0	3
terens	2	0	0	2
tuens	2	0	0	2
testans	2	0	0	2
trahens	2	0	0	2
urgens	3	0	0	3
vaticinans	1	0	1	2
veniens	8	0	0	8

Word	Participle	Adjective	Substantive	Total
vertens	2	0	0	2
vocans	5	0	0	0
vociferans	10	0	0	10
volens	1	2	0	3
volitans	2	0	0	2
volvens	3	0	0	3
vadans	3	0	0	3
vagans	3	0	0	3
203	711	144	79	904

The total number of participles, including adjectives substantives, and participles proper, is 1125. 424 different verbs are used, of which 221 are used only once, and 203 more than once. Each verb is used an average of 2.7 times. Only 11 verbs are used 11 or more times or 1% of the total 1125:

praesens - 31

insequens - 26

petens - - 19

fugiens - - 17

absens - 16

triumphans 16

inminens - 15

sequens - 15

potens - 14

agens - - 13

quaerens - 13

Of these only 2, praesens (3) and insequens (26), are used 2% or more of the total. Neither is ever used as a participle proper. Praesens, insequens, absens and potens are ~~used~~ only as adjectives and substantives. Only 7 words, therefore, used as participle proper, occur as often as 1 % of the total of occurrences and no one of these as often as 2 %.

The conclusion must therefore be that the present participle in Livy is not only frequently used, and in a variety of constructions, but that it is not restricted to a few verbs but is used with a large number of verbs.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion a brief review is submitted. The present participle in Livy appears in three distinct uses: the adjective, the substantive, the participle proper. The adjective is distinguished from the participle by its descriptive nature and by the fact that it is permanent while the participle is temporary. The adjective occurs 149 times but 4 words comprise $52 \frac{2}{3} \%$ of the total number of occurrences. Two general divisions of substantive participles have been recognized (1) those developed from the adjective and, like the adjective, expressing essential quality, and (2) those not developed from the adjective, expressing an action characterizing the substantive represented only temporarily. There are 18 substantives of the first class and 50 of the second. The substantive participle is never used in the Nominative, thus bearing out the statements of the grammars on this point. The participle proper occurs 907 times: 216 times without dependents of any kind, 691 times with one or more dependents, 332 times with the direct object, 6 times with object implied, 8 times with other uses of the Accusative, 40 times with the Dative, 85 times with the Ablative, 4 times with the Locative, 41 times with a substantive clause, 11 times with other clauses, 71 times with the Accusative and infinitive, 158

times with a prepositional phrase, 154 times with an adverb, once with the supine : a total of 918 dependents. The participle proper is used 353 times in the Nominative; 60 times in the Genitive, 86 times in the Dative, 197 times in the Accusative, 9 times in the Ablative, 202 times in the Ablative Absolute. Of the Nominative participles, 182 are in the singular. It is incorrect to state that the participle in the oblique cases is rarely used with an adverb or conjunction, since 105 adverbs modify participles in cases other than the Nominative, and 6 of the 8 conjunctions are used with participles in those cases. The force of the participle with verbs of perception is such as to disprove the theory that the participle expresses merely an attitude while the infinitive expresses an essential action. The true distinction is that the participle is used with verbs of perception when they denote direct or actual perception. Everything tended to show that the present participle in Livy is freely used. But before a conclusion was reached, a classification was made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the present participle is restricted to a comparatively few verbs. The result of the classification was to show that the participle is not so restricted.

The following conclusions have therefore been reached

in regard to the use of the present participle in Livy. .
The participle occurs frequently; it is used in every case.
it is used more often with a dependent than without;
it may have any dependent permissible to the finite verb;
it appears in a wide range of verbs.